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## BOOK DEPARTMENT.

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### NOTES

**Alexander, De Alva S.** *A Political History of the State of New York.* 2 vols. Pp. viii, 404 and vi, 444. Price, \$5.00. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

*Analytical Index*, vol. xxxi. *Early Western Travels, 1748-1846.* Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co.

**Anonymous.** *A Practical Program for Working Men.* Pp. xiii + 227. Price, \$1.00. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1906. Imported by Scribners.

The author, an American or an Englishman who lived in America when he wrote seeks to show that the "voter has (not) yet fully awakened to the essential principles that should animate political progress." Co-operation must supplant competition. As a theoretical discussion the book has some merit. It is pretty weak as a practical program.

**Blair and Robertson,** Edited by. *The Philippine Islands.* Vols. 42-45. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co.

**Brown, William Horace.** *The Glory Seekers.* Pp. xi + 347. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1906.

In this volume the author sketches the lives of some of those little known adventurers who sought to realize dreams of empire in the southwestern part of America. Few people today have any conception of the way Texas and the great regions thereabouts fired the imaginations of ambitious spirits of earlier days. Plenty of material for romance and fiction is here to be found. The book is well done and is interesting. Sixteen portraits help to make it more real.

**Cotton, J. P., Jr., Ed.** *The Constitutional Decisions of John Marshall.* 2 vols. Pp. xxxvi, 462 and viii, 464. Price, \$5.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

**Dyer, Henry, C. E., M. A., D. Sc.** Emeritus Professor, Imperial University of Tokio, etc. *DAI NIPPON: A Study in National Evolution.* Pp. xvi, 450. Price, \$3.50. London: Blackie & Son, Limited. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1905.

This book contains a social study of Japan from the point of view of an engineer who spent ten years in Japan, and to whom Japan very greatly owes her well-organized system of engineering education. From beginning to end, the progressive power of the engineer is kept in view. He says of his friends in Japan: "They see that the engineer is the real revolutionist; for his work changes social and economic conditions and brings forces into action which are more powerful than anything which can be done by mere legislation."

The author states that his purpose has "not been to give a history of modern Japan or detailed statistics of recent developments . . . it has rather been to indicate the forces which have been at work in bringing about what is admitted to be the wonder of the latter half of the nineteenth century; namely, the rise of Japan as a member of the comity of nations, and to note some of the chief results."

As preparatory to his discussion, Mr. Dyer describes the work of the Imperial College of Engineering. He then discusses the fall of feudalism in Japan, the Japanese mind, the transition, education in old and new Japan, the army and navy, means of communication, industrial developments, art industries, commerce, the food supply, colonization and emigration, constitutional government, administration, finance, international relations, foreign politics and social results. The book closes with an outlook upon the future of Japan, and a supplementary statement of recent events. There are also short appendices (one bibliographical) and a brief index. He makes special mention of Captain Brinkley's work on China and Japan, and considers valuable for reference the files of the daily newspapers published in English in Japan, particularly the *Japan Daily Mail*, and the *Japan Times*.

The book is interesting, modern, and very thoughtful; having the outlook of a man of scientific training, who is yet conscious of the deeper currents of individual and racial life. He states the problem of the future thus: "How best to take full advantage of all that is good in Western civilization while retaining the special characteristics of Japan and bringing them into organic harmony with those of other nations."

**Fairlie, J. A.** *Local Government in Counties, Towns and Villages.* Pp. xii, 289. Price, \$1.25. New York: Century Co., 1906.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Fleming, W. L.,** Edited by. *Documentary History of Reconstruction, Political, Military, Social, Educational, and Industrial.* Two volumes. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co.

**Hall, Prescott F.** *Immigration and its Effects upon the United States.* Pp. xiv, 393. Price \$1.50, net. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.  
See "Book Reviews."

**Hildt, J. C.** *Early Diplomatic Negotiations in the United States with Russia.* Pp. 195. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, vol. xxiv, Nos. 5 and 6.

**Hishida, S. G.** *The International Position of Japan as a Great Power.*

Pp. 284. New York: Columbia University Press, 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

**Hollander, J. H., and, Barnett, G. E.** *Studies in American Trade Unionism.* Pp. vi, 380. Price, \$2.75, net. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Jones, C. L.** *The Consular Service of the United States.* Pp. x, 126.

Series in Political Economy and Public Law, University of Pennsylvania.

Reserved for later notice.

**Leacock, Stephen.** *Elements of Political Science.* Pp. ix, 417. Price, \$1.75.

Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Lloyd, H. D.** *Man, the Social Creator.* Pp. vi, 279. Price, \$2.00. New

York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Merriam, G. S.** *The Negro and the Nation.* Pp. iv, 436. Price, \$1.75,

net. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

See "Book Reviews."

**Morga.** *History of the Philippine Islands.* Two volumes. Cleveland: Ar-

thur H. Clark Co.

**Morton, James F.** *The Curse of Race Prejudice.* Pp. 78. Price, \$0.25.

New York: By the author—244 West 143 st., 1906.

Expanded from a lecture originally given at the Alhambra Theater, the pamphlet is a strong protest against race prejudice wherever found. Naturally his illustrations, which are very numerous, are drawn from our own American life. It is written in popular form and will interest and influence those whose minds are not so made up as regards the superiority of some races over others that reasoning is impossible.

**New South Wales.** *Official Year Book, 1904-5.* Sydney: W. A. Gulick, 1906.

**Pierce, J. O.** *Studies in Constitutional History.* Pp. viii, 330. Minneapo-

lis: H. W. Wilson Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Preissig, Edward.** *Notes on the History and Political Institutions of the Old World.* Pp. lx, 719. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.

The author has prepared a text book of rather unusual scope which promises to be of considerable value. It is in no sense an original study but is based upon works of others. In the bibliography of "works used in compiling the notes" only titles of books in English are given, which would seem to indicate that the great historians of Germany and the rest of Europe

were ignored. A short outline is given of the history of the various nations from Egypt, Chaldea, Greece and Rome down to all modern European nations. China is included among the nations of ancient times, but the author's treatment of modern China is too brief to amount to anything. Ten good maps accompany the text.

**Raper, C. L.** *Principles of Wealth and Welfare*. Pp. xii, 336. Price, \$1.10. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

This book is an elementary exposition of economics for use in high schools. One suffers no disappointment, therefore, in finding that a small volume so designed contains little that is new save the language, illustrations, and order of treatment.

The author seems to regard economics as the science of means to an end,—the means being wealth and the end, welfare; though, of course he is careful to point out that there are also other means to the same end. There are three main divisions—wants (consumption), which give rise to efforts (production), which are recompensed by the returns (distribution), that satisfy wants. Under the head of production the author describes at greater length than is usual the different groups of producers, thus emphasizing in a striking manner the fact that commerce and transportation together with governmental activities are productive in an economic sense along with farming, mining, and manufacturing. In explaining the distribution of wealth the productivity theory is employed.

It appears to the reviewer that the author fails to put in a clear light the principle of decreasing returns in relation to land (pp. 87, 88). His first illustration is certainly a case of soil deterioration under exploitative methods of culture rather than a case of decreasing returns as that phrase is commonly used in economics. The deterioration of the soil has no relation to the principle of decreasing returns. In fact successive periods of time are no necessary part of the concept, and in case such periods of time enter into any illustration of the concept (as they so often do, to the confusion of the pupil) care needs to be taken to emphasize the fact that the principle has reference to the net and not to the gross products,—that is to say, it refers to the products left over after any soil depletion has been restored.

The best part of this volume is found in its descriptions, as description is ordinarily understood; however, in the higher realm of description, where description resumes under the briefest formulæ the widest range of facts, the work is not strong. It is next to impossible to write a satisfactory text for beginners, as for others, in so difficult a field as economics. It is too much to say that Professor Raper has thoroughly succeeded in doing the impossible. However it is not too much to say that he has written a text that may serve the useful function of introducing the great problems of our industrial life to high school students, many of whom are destined never to get the more advanced economic training that is so much needed as a preparation for intelligent citizenship.

**Sakolski, A. M.** *The Finances of American Trade Unions.* Pp. 152. Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science, vol. xxiv, Nos. 3 and 4.

**Sonneberg, Walter.** *Social Eccentricities.* Pp. 54. New York: Broadway Publishing Co., 1906.

**Spargo, John.** *Socialism.* Pp. xvi, 257. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Thwaites, R. G.,** Edited by. *Travels in Great Western Prairies; Oregon Missions; and Travels Over the Rockies.* Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co.

**Williams, J. M.** *An American Town—A Sociological Study.* Pp. 251. New York: James Kempster Printing Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

#### REVIEWS.

**The Cambridge Modern History. Vol. ix, Napoleon.** Pp. xxviii, 946. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

This volume of the Cambridge Modern History very properly, indeed one might say inevitably, bears the name of the man who by his single personality and genius completely dominated the years it treats. Not even a Cæsar, a Charlemagne, or a Louis XIV., was so entirely the architect of his fortunes or the prince-creator of his power throughout so vast a region, as was the little Corsican upstart. These are sentiments expressed by the editors with which students of history will in the main agree, and we have a right therefore to expect in this volume that unity which the character and continuity of the great Napoleonic tragedy stamp upon the period.

The volume falls into twenty-four chapters contributed by sixteen authors, of whom five are foreigners. The subject-matter includes the history from the beginning of the Consulate in 1799 to the close of the exile at St. Helena. From this it is apparent that this volume is not intended to cover all the career of Napoleon. The early life and the particular circumstances underlying his rise are treated in the volume on the French Revolution; likewise the brilliant campaigns in Italy and Egypt, the overthrow of the Directory and Bonaparte's usurpation fall outside the limits of the present volume. On the other hand that great diplomatic prologue to the international history of the nineteenth century, the Congress of Vienna, in which the nations of Europe for the first time met to settle the troublesome affairs of international politics by peaceful deliberations, and laid the basis for the political conditions of Europe for decades, is included.

It requires no demonstration therefore to show that the title of the volume is misleading and inaccurate. The editors would have done well if